NEWS LETTER OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN BACTERIOLOGISTS

Office of the Secretary-Treasurer
February 1943
Volume IX, Number 1

1943 OFFICERS AND COUNCILORS

President: Rebecca C. Lancefield, Rockefeller Institute, New York, N. Y.
Past President: S. A. Waksman, Agr. Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.
Vice President: I. L. Baldwin, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin
Secretary-Treasurer: W. B. Sarles, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin
Councilors-at-Large: R. S. Muckenfuss, Bureau of Laboratories, New York, New York
C. H. Werkman, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa
Martin Frobisher, Jr., Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md.
W. J. Nungester, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

Councilors Elected by Local Branches:
R. H. Vaughn, Berkeley, Calif.--Northern California-Hawaiian
J. F. Kessel, Los Angeles, California--Southern California
George Valley, New Haven, Connecticut--Connecticut Valley
M. L. Laing, Chicago, Illinois--Illinois
P. A. Tetrault, West Lafayette, Indiana--Indiana
Morris Scherago, Lexington, Kentucky--Kentucky
C. A. Perry, Baltimore, Maryland--Maryland
M. H. Soule, Ann Arbor, Michigan--Michigan
L. R. Jones, St. Louis, Missouri--Eastern Missouri
N. R. Zeigler, Columbia, Missouri--Missouri Valley
Carl Ten Broeck, Princeton, New Jersey--New Jersey
Dorothy Pease, Brooklyn, New York--New York City
W. A. Hagan, Ithaca, New York--Central New York
A. B. Wadsworth, Albany, New York--Eastern New York
W. M. Hale, Iowa City, Iowa--North Central
G. L. Stahly, Columbus, Ohio--Ohio
H. E. Morton, Philadelphia, Pa.--Eastern Pennsylvania
O. B. Williams, Austin, Texas--Texas
Sara E. Branham, Bethesda, Maryland--Washington

Invited Members by Council Action of 1938:
Barnett Cohen, Editor-in-Chief, BACTERIOLOGICAL REVIEWS
A. P. Hitchens, Editor-in-Chief, Section C, BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS
N. P. Hudson, Program Committee Chairman
C.-E. A. Winslow, Editor-in-Chief, JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY

NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS

Results of the election for 1943 officers of the Society are listed above. The two new Councilors-at-Large are listed below the two who have yet another year to serve.

1943 DUES

The financial system under which the Society operates does not permit subscription of individual membership to be entered before dues are paid. There are 343 members who have not yet paid their 1943 dues. A note of reminder will be sent to delinquent members, and they are asked to act promptly.

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1942 ELI LILLY AND COMPANY AWARD

The 1942 Eli Lilly and Company Research Award in Bacteriology and Immunology was presented to Dr. Harland G. Wood of Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. The presentation was made by Dr. S. A. Koser, Chairman of the Award Committee, at a joint meeting of the North Central Branch of the Society and the Iowa State College Chapter of Sigma Xi on January 28, 1943. This arrangement for the presentation was approved by the Council, and the trip by Dr. Koser was made possible by the Eli Lilly and Company.

ACTIONS BY THE COUNCIL

By mail vote on January 14 the Council approved the plans for the presentation of the 1942 Eli Lilly and Company Research Award. Under date of February 1 the Council voted by mail as follows: to approve the 1942 annual reports presented in this News Letter; to approve for sustaining membership in the Society the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, Madison, Wisconsin; to approve the names on the list at the end of this News Letter for active membership in the Society, and approve for retired membership Dr. Ira V. Hiscock, New Haven, Connecticut, and Dr. Edward C. Schneider, Middletown, Connecticut.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT

Dr. S. A. Waksman appointed the following committees to complete some of the business of last year:

Auditing - A. J. Riker, Chairman
Frances E. Holford
E. Wallenfeldt

Resolutions - Martin Frobisher, Jr., Chairman
Justina H. Hill

Tellers - W. W. Umbreit, Chairman
B. P. Domogalla
A. F. Rasmussen, Jr.

ANNUAL REPORTS

The 1942 reports of the editors and committee chairmen of the Society of American Bacteriologists which ordinarily would have been presented to the members at the annual meeting have been received and acted upon by the Council, and appear in this issue of the News Letter beginning on the following page. Several reports are not yet received, and will be published in a later News Letter after they have been approved by the Council.

THEOBALD SMITH MEDALLIONS

There are about forty of the bronze Theobald Smith medallions commemorating the Third International Congress for Microbiology available for $2.00 at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer. The medallion bears the likeness of Theobald Smith and was struck from a head of Dr. Smith done by the well-known sculptor, Howard Weinman. It is about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, 2 inches square, and weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. The Secretary-Treasurer, 310 Agricultural Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, will be glad to receive your order and remittance.

BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

Back numbers (1939 and 1940) of Section C, selling for only $2.00 per volume, or $4.00 for the two years, may be obtained from the Secretary-Treasurer. Now is the time to subscribe to Section C for 1943 at a rate of $4.00, rather than $5.00, to members of the Society. Orders for 1943 issues of Section C should be sent direct to BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

THE ROY ELLIOTT AND JOSEPH AWARD

The Roy Elliott and Joseph Award in Biochemistry was presented to Dr. Paul A. Ford of Long Shore College, Kent, Iowa. The award was made by Dr. B. A. Kaser, Chairman of the Award Committee, at the Joint Meeting of the Iowa Section of the American Chemical Society and the Iowa Section of the Society for Biochemistry on May 1, 1963. This award, presented for the first time, was established by Dr. Elliott. Dr. Ford's paper was read by Dr. K. Moser.

ACTIONS BY THE COUNCIL

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS

BUSINESS MEETING

ANNUAL REPORTS
(Approved by the Council)

Tellers Committee:

"The following officers have been elected for the year 1943: President--Rebecca C. Lancefield; Vice President--I. L. Baldwin; Secretary-Treasurer--W. B. Sarles; Councilors-at-Large--Martin Frobisher, Jr., and W. J. Nungester. The Committee: W. W. Umbreit, Chairman; B. P. Domogalla, and A. F. Rasmussen, Jr."

Secretary-Treasurer:

"The year 1942 has been one of continued growth and increased service to Bacteriology for the Society of American Bacteriologists. Growth is evidenced by our present total membership of 1854, which is 157 more than last year. In addition, there are six companies which have signified their intention of joining the Society in 1943 as sustaining members.

"Although it was impossible to hold our scheduled annual meeting, the local branches have in most cases held their meetings, and thus have enabled bacteriologists to gather and discuss topics of interest and importance to our science. The Society has helped in obtaining proper recognition for bacteriologists in the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, and in the Selective Service System. There have been more papers published in the JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY during the past year than ever before, and the speed of publication has been markedly accelerated. Members of the Society of American Bacteriologists can well be proud of the services performed by their Society. The splendid cooperation and unselfish effort of the membership has been responsible for its growth and for the aid it has given to Bacteriology. In the year to come the necessity for such devoted services will be even greater.

"Membership: During the past year the total membership in the Society increased by 157; from 1697 to 1854; 239 new members were accepted during 1942, and 56 have been accepted whose memberships will begin January 1, 1943. There have been only 11 resignations.

"Twelve members have requested that they be placed on the 'temporary lapse' list, which includes those not wishing to resign, but unable to pay dues. Under present arrangements, a member may be carried on the temporary lapse list for two years before he is automatically dropped; at any time during that period he may resume active membership by paying current dues. Four members were placed on the temporary lapse list in 1940, 4 in 1941, and 12 in 1942.

"There are 15 corresponding members, 3 honorary members, 19 retired members, and 35 sustaining members.

"The Society is faced at this time with the problem of whether special membership provisions should be made for members who enter the armed services. On December 12, 1942, 102 of our members were in the armed services. Many of our members who have gone on active duty have paid their dues, and have continued their memberships on an active basis. There have been requests from several that their memberships be suspended while they are on active duty, with the provision that they could be renewed after the war. Our Constitution (Article III, Section 9) states: 'Failure to pay dues for two successive years shall be considered as resignation from membership in the Society. Reinstatement may be made only by the procedure for election of new members.' It is, of course, possible that the war will last more than two years; hence those members in the armed services who are, or will be placed on the temporary lapse list, may lose their memberships in the Society if the Constitution is interpreted rigidly. It is suggested that the Council make proposals on how this problem may be solved. These proposals can then be listed by the Secretary-Treasurer and submitted to the Council for final action.

"The Secretary-Treasurer announces with regret the loss by death, during 1942, of the following members: Frederick D. Chester, Lawrence T. Clark, Ruth L. Conrad, Albert K. Krause, Emerson Megrail, Franz C. Schmelkes, Asya M. S-Stadnichenko.

"Finances: As reported in the July 1942 News Letter the books of the Society were audited for the three-year period of December 17, 1938 to December 13, 1941 by

[illegible] of Events

[illegible]:

[illegible] for the year 1943: President--
[illegible]. E. Secretary-Treasurer--M. [illegible].
[illegible], Pa., and W. J. Muenster. The Council.
[illegible]. Pottsville, and A. F. Hasenauer, Jr."

[illegible]:

[illegible] continued growth and increased service to
[illegible] Pennsylvania. Growth is evidenced by
[illegible] 1942 over that of 1941. In addition
[illegible] the Society

[illegible] it was impossible to hold our scheduled annual meeting, the Local
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[illegible] Society has been [illegible] in the
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a firm of certified public accountants, McMurry, Smith and Company, Madison, Wisconsin, and were found to be in order. The auditors suggested the establishment of a voucher system, and this has been done.

"Budget: The budget statement for December 12, 1942 is given at the end of this report. It will be noted that $254.74 more was spent than the budget allowed. This over-expenditure was caused, first, by the purchase of a typewriter for the Society shortly before the supply was 'frozen'. Typewriters belonging to the University of Wisconsin had been used for seven years by Dr. I. L. Baldwin, and at the request of the Comptroller of the University of Wisconsin, the Society purchased a machine for its own use. The second cause of over-expenditure was the allotment of $175.00 to the Chairman of the Program Committee for secretarial services and other expenses of the 1942 meeting. In past years the program committee has submitted an expense account after the meeting; this year, the $700.00 allotted for the program committee was insufficient to cover the expenses of the 1941 and 1942 meetings. The third reason for the over-expenditure was the increased cost of mimeographing and mailing the News Letter. The News Letters have been larger and heavier this year than ever before.

"Financial Aspects of Publications: In March 1942, $2,907.98 was received from the Williams and Wilkins Company as our share in the profits of 1941 from the JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY and BACTERIOLOGICAL REVIEWS. In 1941, the amount received as our share of the 1940 profits was $2,338.32.

"The Williams and Wilkins Company agreed to transfer 20 pages which were allotted to BACTERIOLOGICAL REVIEWS for 1941, but were not used, to the JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY for Volume 43, and hence to print 820 pages in Volume 43. It was also agreed that 30 pages of the allotment to BACTERIOLOGICAL REVIEWS for 1942 should be transferred to the JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY for 1942 to allow the Journal to accelerate the rate of publication; thus, 290 pages of new format were allotted to BACTERIOLOGICAL REVIEWS for 1942. In addition, 100 pages of new format were allotted for Volume 44 of the Journal; therefore, Volume 43 of the Journal contained 20 pages more (old format) than did Volume 41 (1941), and Volume 44 was allowed 830 pages new format, which compares very favorably with the 800 pages old format (about 700 in terms of new format) allowed Volume 42 in 1942.

"The Society is grateful to the Editor of BACTERIOLOGICAL REVIEWS for relinquishing allotted space in order to enable the JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY to be of greater service to bacteriologists. The Society also appreciates the splendid cooperation of the Williams and Wilkins Company in its efforts to provide publication facilities for our members.

"From December 13, 1941 to December 12, 1942, the Society has received $368.33 as its share in the profits of publication of the 'Manual of Methods for the Pure Culture Study of Bacteria', Descriptive Charts, and 'Pure Culture Study of Bacteria', by Biotech Publications. This represents a decrease of $25.39 from the $393.72 received during the 1941 fiscal year. The income from the ALICE IN VIRUSLAND account was $16.01.

"In 1941 the Council voted to grant BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS $750.00 for 1942. In return for this support, members of the Society have been able to subscribe to Section C of BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS for $4.00 rather than for the $5.00 charged non-members.

"Summary of Financial Condition: On December 12, 1942, the Treasury of the Society showed a net surplus of $1,255.35. The net worth of the Society has increased to $35,015.04 from $33,719.19 on December 13, 1941. The liquidation value of the United States Treasury Bonds, and the interest on these bonds to December 12, brings the liquidation value of the Society to $37,505.60. These figures include $1,406.00 in United States Savings Bonds, and $3.36 in the savings account turned over to the Society by the Third International Congress for Microbiology. These funds are being kept for the Congress, but may be considered as assets of the Society. In addition, the Society owns a typewriter, an Addressograph machine (old, but usable), a small filing cabinet for Addressograph plates, and one small filing cabinet for vouchers. These properties do not appear on the financial statement as

assets, but they may be considered as such.

"Budget Statement:

	Allotted for 1942	Expended during 1942	Proposed for 1943
Archives Committee	$ 25.00	$ 25.00	$ 25.00
BACTERIOLOGICAL REVIEWS--Editor	175.00	150.00	150.00
BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS	750.00	750.00	(*)
Exchange and Taxes	5.00	2.34	5.00
Employment Bureau--Director	250.00	250.00	
J. Bact. Editor--Miscellaneous	250.00	250.00	250.00
J. Bact. Editor--Secretarial Service	400.00	400.00	400.00
Printing	200.00	138.88	200.00
Program Committee	700.00	923.81	500.00
Sec.-Treas.--Miscellaneous	800.00	1,028.95	900.00
Sec.-Treas.--Secretarial Service	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,600.00

*To be decided by the Council."

--W. B. Sarles

Auditing Committee:

"The undersigned have examined the books of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Society of American Bacteriologists, and to the best of their knowledge they are in order. Auditing Committee: A. J. Riker, Chairman; Frances E. Holford, E. Wallenfeldt."

Journal of Bacteriology:

"The most important change during the year 1942 was the adoption of a new war format beginning with the July issue (Volume 44). We regret this change, but it was essential as a gesture of cooperation with the national effort to save paper.

"This alteration will reduce the number of pages printed, but not the volume of material presented, since each page carries some 33 1/3 per cent more words in the new format as compared with the old one.

"Another new departure in the Journal is the introduction of a department of 'Notes' to provide prompt publication for important contributions less than 500 words in length. This seems to fill a small, but very real, need.

"During the present year we have received 133 papers (as compared with 133 during 1940 and 160 during 1941). Thirty-two papers were rejected as compared with 26 in 1940 and 41 in 1941. We have--thanks to 300 extra pages allotted by the Williams and Wilkins Company--published 126 papers (as compared with 108 in 1940 and 98 in 1941), so that at the end of the year we have only 39 papers on hand as compared with 64 a year ago. We expect a definite slackening in the volume of contributions during the coming year, and should be able to bring the presentation of our material more nearly up to date than has recently been possible.

"An interesting trend during the year has been the marked increase in papers of a general and fundamental type and a corresponding diminution of papers primarily of medical interest. This is no doubt due to the earlier mobilization for war service of bacteriologists in the medical field.

"It seems of interest at this time to summarize the first 25 years of the Journal from the standpoint of papers published and financial contributions of the Journal to the Society. The pertinent data are presented in Figures 1 and 2 below.

"The factors governing the increase in papers published (Figure 1) was of course the allotment of pages in the Journal. Prior to 1926 we had only one volume a year. From 1926 to 1931 we had two volumes a year with a total of 900 pages; in 1932, an allotment of 1000 pages, from 1933 to 1939 an allotment of 1300 pages, and for 1940 and 1941 an allotment of 1600 pages.

"In Figure 2 the expenses of the Journal are indicated by the dotted line covering secretarial assistance, postage and travel. The solid line represents the sum paid over to the Society by the Waverly Press, corresponding to our share of the net profits of the Journal. With the exception of one year, it will be noted that

up to 1925 expenses were slightly greater than the small profits. Since 1925, however, the income of the Journal has greatly exceeded expenses, with troughs in 1933 and 1939. The total result of the 21 years of operation is a net profit of $25,349.92 for the Society.

"We have in 1942, 1608 member subscribers and 1083 non-member subscribers, with a total edition of 3050 copies.

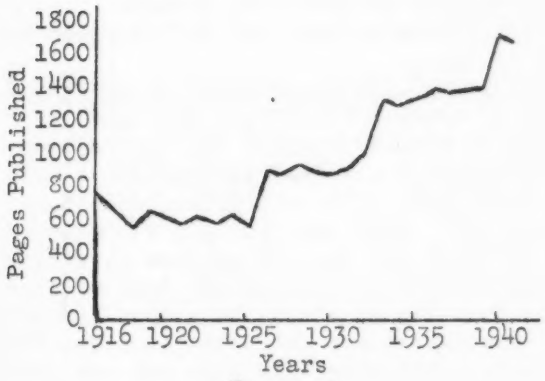

Figure 1.

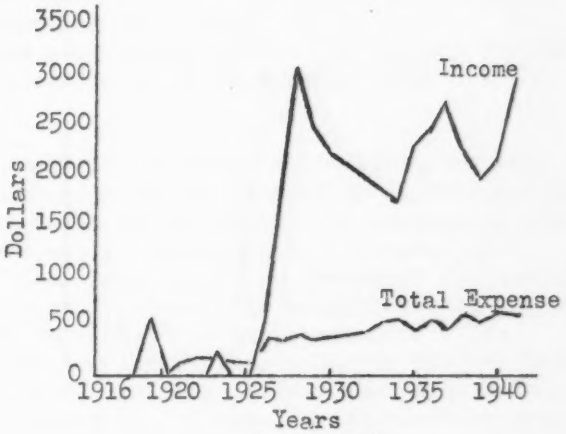

Figure 2."

--C.-E. A. Winslow

Publication Board:

"The Publication Board of the Society has had no problems brought officially before it during the year."--C.-E. A. Winslow

Bacteriological Reviews:

"I have the honor to submit herewith the sixth annual report of BACTERIOLOGICAL REVIEWS.

"1. The following tabulation gives a comparative survey of our operations since 1937:

Year	Papers received	Withdrawn or rejected	Published	Carried over	Pages	Editorial Costs Total	Editorial Costs Per page
1937	2	0	1	1	98	$50.00	$0.51
1938	3	0	4	0	216	86.24	0.40
1939	9	3	5	1	228	94.19	0.41
1940	10	3	8	0	320	125.93	0.39
1941	14	5	8	1	374	150.00	0.40
1942*	11	4	6	2	250**	150.00*	0.60*

*The figures for 1942 are approximations.

**New format (equivalent to 360 pp. old format).

"The actual amount of material published in 1942 is approximately the same as that in 1941, although the new, condensed format may give a different impression.

"2. BACTERIOLOGICAL REVIEWS was glad to transfer some 50 pages of space to the JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY to accelerate the publication of accumulated papers.

"3. A significant extension of the scope of BACTERIOLOGICAL REVIEWS has been made during 1942 by the inclusion of a short monograph. This was done after due consultation with and the approval of the Editors-in-Chief of the JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY, and of MONOGRAPHS. This sets a desirable precedent, adequately safeguarded, for the publication of worthwhile monographs that are too long for the JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY and too short for the MONOGRAPH series.

"4. The war situation has begun to show its effects. Papers submitted have decreased in number, those scheduled for a fixed date have been delayed for months, and a number of prospective authors have asked to be excused for the duration. We have in hand material for the March and June, 1943 issues, and it is probable that we shall come through in 1943 without serious difficulty. As to later developments, the

implications are obvious. The Editor is studying the problem and will make recommendations at the appropriate time.

"5. This report would be incomplete without the Editor's grateful acknowledgment of the labors and advice of the Associate Editors, of our necessarily anonymous referees, and of our ever-helpful Secretary-Treasurer.

"6. Editorial Expenses. We will have spent about $150 of our budgetary allotment of $175 for the production of the 1942 volume of B.R. The unexpended balance will be returned to the treasury when the accounts are closed.

"I suggest that $150 be allotted for the work during 1943. This amount should be adequate for the smaller quantity of material expected."--Barnett Cohen

Committee on Bacteriological Technic:

"The most important activity of this committee, in 1942, as in 1941, has been cooperation with representatives of other societies on the Commission on Standardization of Biological Stains. A logarithmic increase in the demand for stains has been noted each year since 1939. The chief purchasers of stains in this country at present are the Army and Navy. The demand is so great that the companies are having hard work meeting it, and the staff of the Stain Commission is being taxed to the utmost to test the various batches made, to be sure they are up to standard. The general supply of stains is now very good, and the few shortages due to the war have not seriously affected the situation. Most striking among the war shortages have been the two very similar natural products, orcein and litmus. A satisfactory synthetic orcein has already been obtained; a substitute for litmus (in which bacteriologists are more interested) is not yet available, but investigations indicate that it can be obtained, and should be available before long.

"In addition to this cooperative work, the committee has revised the following leaflets of the Manual of Methods for Pure Culture Study during the year: Leaflet II, Preparation of Media; Leaflet V, Routine Tests for the Descriptive Chart; Leaflet VI, Further Biochemical Methods.

"Receipts from the publications of this committee--the above mentioned Manual and the Descriptive Charts--have been somewhat lower than during recent years. It is felt that this largely reflects war conditions, and is not regarded as a serious situation.

"Royalty Statement for the twelve months ending December 15, 1942:

Receipts for the year	
From the sale of Charts	$ 320.00
From the sale of Manuals	734.25
From Pure Culture Study subscriptions	615.00
From Pure Culture Study advertising	62.50
	$1713.85
Royalty due	
15% of total receipts for the year	$ 257.08
Paid to the Society	257.08"

--H. J. Conn

Employment Bureau:

"Since the transfer of the Bureau from the directorship of Dr. F.M. Meader, in Detroit, to Dr. F.H. Johnson, in Princeton, the Employment Bureau has maintained its steady activity. Because of the rapidly changing circumstances resulting from unsettled and uncertain conditions, there has been probably an unusual number of inquiries, both on the part of applicants for positions and prospective employers. The Bureau has made a special effort to bring about a satisfactory adjustment wherever possible between the desires of the employer and candidates for a position. Special communications between the Bureau and all applicants registered have been sent out twice in order to maintain the status of those registered up to date. In spite of this, because of numerous sudden and unexpected changes, it has been impossible to keep the records of all individuals periodically up to date and in some measure this has interfered with the efficiency of operation. On the whole, however,

the Bureau has succeeded in bringing about a number of satisfactory placements.

"A brief summary, from February 15 to December 21 inclusive, is given below:

Number of applicants registered since February 15			- 136
Number of above received directly through News Letter			- 46
Total applications active at present, including those which were forwarded from Detroit			- 142
Total applications submitted to vacancies			- 661
Inquiries from prospective employers			- 77
Bacteriologists, including teachers	-	42	
Technicians	-	14	
Industrial bacteriologists, etc.	-	19	
Serologist	-	1	
Virologist	-	1	
Positions filled (including one placement made prior to transfer of Bureau)			- 11
Bacteriologists	-	6	
Teaching bacteriologists	-	3	
Virologist	-	1	
Technician	-	1	
Positions pending			- 17

Financial Report, February 15 to December 21:

Income

Balance forwarded with transfer of Bureau, Detroit to Princeton	$ 23.15
Expense account voted by action of the Council of the Society	250.00
Fees received from successful applicants for positions (including one placement made previous to transfer of the Bureau)	187.68
Total Income	$460.83

Expenses

Postage	$43.58	
Express	1.51	
Printing and stationery	61.97	
Secretarial assistance	80.25	
Total		$187.31
Balance in bank		273.52
Total		$460.83
Net profit, income over operating expenses $273.52 less $273.15		$ 0.37
Fees due the Bureau		27.50

"Resignation: Gentlemen: I beg to submit herewith an account of the activity of the Employment Bureau during the past year under my direction. A financial statement is included as well as a summary account of the applications received and submitted.

"Allow me to say that it has been very gratifying to be able to assist the function of the Society in the capacity of the Director of the Employment Bureau. At the same time, circumstances compel me to request that you consider the appointment of a successor in the near future. This request has already been brought to the attention of Dr. S. A. Waksman and he seems to agree with my point of view. My reasons for making the request are largely two. First, the uncertainty of the times which, it seems to me, would make it desirable to have the Bureau in the hands of perhaps an older and more firmly established individual who would not be so likely to engage actively in the war effort. Personally, I cannot help but feel that I may be able to participate more directly than I am at the present moment in this direction, and I would like to feel that the Bureau will be properly taken care of. The second reason is that during the time that I am continuing my present activity of teaching and research I find it extremely difficult to carry on the amount of administrative duties required by this work with the amount of secretarial help that has been

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available. The secretarial help is a problem of increasing concern and of the utmost importance in handling the affairs of the Bureau.

"Allow me to assure you of my sincere interest and desire to cooperate in any way I find it possible to the best interests of the Society, and let me thank you for the opportunity of acting as the Director of the Employment Bureau during the past year.

"Respectfully yours, Frank H. Johnson."

Archives Committee:

"I have the honor to submit herewith the eighth annual report of the Archives Committee.

"(a) Collection of records. Several important items have been added to the Society's Archives. We have obtained a copy of the biography of George W. Sternberg (1920). Dr. Harry E. Morton has presented us with a series of the first electron micrographs of bacteria taken in America (in Camden, N.J. on July 7, 1939 and in Toronto on October 3, 1939). We are also indebted to Dr. I. L. Baldwin and George Blumer for valuable contributions of historical photographs.

"(b) History of the Society. Our collaborators are still at work at their various tasks. The war situation has of course, greatly delayed progress. The following sections have been completed: Professor Foote has published his story of early bacteriology in Connecticut (Yale J. Biol. Med. 1941, 13, 309). Professor Simon Henry Gage, Cornell, has completed his history of Microscopy in America and plans to publish it as an addendum to his well-known book 'The Microscope'. Dr. L. S. McClung has completed, with the aid of Morris Leiking, a valuable annotated bibliography of early American writings on bacteriology. This manuscript is now awaiting a suitable place for publication.

"(c) Fiscal. We have spent during 1942 the sum of $16.18 to carry on our work. If the Society desires us to continue during 1943, it is suggested that the sum of $25 be appropriated for expenses of the Committee. Any unused balance will be returned to the Treasury as in the past."---Barnett Cohen

Committee on the American Type Culture Collection:

"The condition of the culture collection continues to be satisfactory. There has been a steady growth in the demand for cultures which has amounted to an increase in number of cultures sold this year over last year of 429 and of 1433 over 1936 when the collection was established in its present location. The total number of cultures sold in 1942 was 4623 of which 2882 went to institutions, 1621 to commercial establishments and 120 to individuals.

"Practically all of the cultures of bacteria are preserved in a dry condition and new cultures are now dried immediately on receipt. Arrangements have been made with the Medical Corps of the Army for the preservation of special cultures for storage until conditions permit further study.

"The collection is indebted to a number of laboratories for the study and identification of the cultures of several genera. This service is of great value in insuring the correct labeling of these cultures and is very much appreciated.

"The income from the sale of cultures and contributions is now sufficient to safely cover the budget and a small surplus has been accumulated which will provide for the publication of a new catalog when conditions make this possible."---L.A.Rogers

Program Committee:

"The personnel of the Committee of the Medical Section was changed because the Chairman, Dr. O. C. Woolpert, and the Vice Chairman, Dr. R. S. Muckenfuss, entered military service. With the approval of the Secretary-Treasurer and the President of the Society, Dr. W. J. Nungester was asked to serve again as Chairman and Dr. C. M. MacLeod was appointed as Secretary; Dr. James Craigie was the Vice Chairman of this Section.

"The program was arranged and the material in the hands of the printer before word was received that the meetings had been cancelled. The printed program was sent

to all members of the Society and to contributors not members, as well as a letter notifying all contributors of the cancellation of the meetings. The abstracts of all papers in Round Table Discussions were put in order and sent, according to custom, as the material for the January issue of the JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY. Under the circumstances, no preprints were necessary.

"Anticipating a limitation in the number of submitted titles and following out an injunction of the Council at the 1941 meeting, the Program Committee arranged a symposium on the modes of action of anti-bacterial substances for a general session of the Society, two joint meetings of different sections of the Society, and two special groups of papers on war problems and Bacteriology. Round Table Discussions were organized on History of Bacteriology, Teaching, Taxonomy, and Poliomyelitis. In all, 134 papers were listed in the regular sessions, and 22 in the Round Table Discussions. In addition, the Presidential address and the address of the winner of the Eli Lilly Award were to have been given.

"The request that abstracts be submitted in triplicate was generally complied with and the advantages justify a continuation of the practice.

"The program Chairman is indeed grateful for the kind cooperation on the part of contributors to the program, especially of those who generously responded to requests to give papers on the symposia arranged on various topics. He has appreciated greatly the efficient service given by various members of the Program Committee, including the Vice Chairman, Dr. L. S. McClung."--N. Paul Hudson

Local Committee on Arrangements:

"The work of the Local Committee on Arrangements for the meeting scheduled to be held in Columbus December 28-30, 1942 had been completed. The hotel was quite cooperative and I think quite generous in its provisions and efforts to make the meetings successful. We regret, as do all others, that conditions have arisen which made the cancellation of the meetings necessary. Of course, the selection of the place for the holding of the next meeting is entirely a function of the Society, and for reasons that may seem justifiable to the organization, it may be advisable to hold it somewhere other than in Columbus. I have been directed to state, however, we shall be happy to renew our invitation for such a meeting. The details of making arrangements have been so completely worked out by the present Local Committee that it would entail a minimum amount of labor to renew these arrangements. Since no meeting has ever been held in Columbus, we feel that the Ohio Branch would be signally honored if privileged to serve as hosts.

"The question of another meeting being held soon can be answered only by the conditions dependent upon the progress of the war. My own personal feeling is that it would be unwise to make any plans for a meeting during 1943. Regardless of how successful may be the progress of the war, it will require more than the year for transportation facilities, and the re-distribution of bacteriologists in the armed services to allow adjustment to normal conditions. Rather than run the risk of making plans and then finding cancellation necessary, I believe it best to wait until we feel sure that conditions are stabilized."--W. A. Starin

Publicity Committee:

"Due to the fact that the Columbus meeting was cancelled, the Publicity Committee had little opportunity to function. Certain material relating to the dates of meetings was released to the press service, and as soon as the January issue of the JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY which contains the abstracts of the papers, appears, further material will be released."--L. S. McClung

War Committee on Bacteriology:

"On April 13, 1942 the President of the Society appointed the following members of the Society to serve on a new committee, which was designated as the War Committee on Bacteriology: T. M. Rivers, Chairman; R. E. Buchanan, E. J. Cameron, E. B. Fred, N. P. Hudson, the President, ex officio; the Secretary-Treasurer, ex officio.

"The name of A. B. Wadsworth was later added to the list of members of this

committee. In appointing this Committee, the President wrote as follows: 'Bacteriology will be called upon to play an important role in the present National Emergency. It is hardly necessary to list for the members of this Society the numerous activities of bacteria, yeasts, mold and other microorganisms which will find application in the control of health and disease, of sanitation and epidemics, in agriculture and in food production, as well as in many industries.

"'Because of a growing need for advice and immediate action on problems pertaining to Bacteriology and other branches of Microbiology, your President has been requested to appoint a special Committee, designated as the War Committee on Bacteriology. The duties of this Committee will be three fold: 1) It will act as a clearing house for research in the field of Medical, Industrial, and Agricultural Bacteriology, as well as in General Microbiology, pertaining to problems of particular importance in prosecution of the war. 2) It will help to coordinate the activities of various Societies, Committees, Government and Municipal organizations, interested in the many aspects of Bacteriology. 3) It will be prepared to advise Government agencies, industrial organizations and other duly accredited groups requiring information regarding any branch of Bacteriology and Microbiology, especially on problems related to the war.'

"This Committee will assist the Chemical, Medical and Biological Section of the National Research Council, and such other Government agencies as might wish to use its services. It will aid in the placement of bacteriologists in positions concerned with defense. The Committee is given authority to appoint sub-committees as needed to undertake specific tasks.

"Dr. W. M. Clark, member of the National Research Council, has suggested one or two concrete tasks that this Committee assume: '1) Advise the editors of scientific journals, if the editors so desire, regarding papers that should be withheld from publication in the interests of National Defense. 2) The organization of methods for training greater numbers of technicians, who are now in great demand.'

"Unfortunately, the Chairman of the War Committee and several other members were prevented from developing fully the activities of this Committee either because they joined the armed forces of the country or because they had too many other tasks thrown upon them so that it was physically impossible for them to do more.

"The difficulties experienced were further complicated by the official differentiation made between medical and non-medical Bacteriology. This is brought in a letter written on September 23 by the Chairman of the Committee to the President of the Society: 'The more I think about the War Committee of the Society of American Bacteriologists the more I am convinced that as it is now constituted it represents a futile gesture. In the first place medical and veterinary bacteriology, particularly medical bacteriology, are taken care of in the army, navy and public health service or through numerous committees under the auspices of the National Research Council. A tremendous amount of work is being done, some of it under OSRD contracts. Many members of our War Committee are in some way or another associated with the activities mentioned above. We have no money or authority to meddle with what is going on in these fields. As a matter of fact I see no reason why we should, because the different matters are being adequately taken care of.'

"In the meantime a number of problems were presented to this Committee. The most important of these were the following: 1) the search for an agar substitute; 2) whether or not the Society should pass upon bacteriological qualifications of physicians and others looking for commissions in the armed services; 3) the relation of the Society to training of bacteriological technicians (laboratory personnel) and teachers; 4) the relation of bacteriologists to the War Effort and to the Selective Service Act; 5) the deferment of bacteriologists on a par with chemists and engineers; 6) the survey of the availability of bacteriologists and of positions requiring bacteriologists.

"The situation was particularly aggravated by the fact that the Committee never held a meeting, to discuss these problems or to take action, although some of the members urged that this be done.

"One member of the Society made a special recommendation to the Committee as

follows: 'As I see it, the Society should undertake immediately a survey which would give compiled data on: 1) the number of bacteriologists available, in and out of positions; 2) the number of positions requiring bacteriologists; 3) the number of persons who probably will graduate in bacteriology during the next few months or years.

"'This is a large undertaking and would require the full time of two persons for about six months. Because of frequent changes in Federal policy, addresses, correspondence, etc., one person should be retained for another six months, and it is probable that both persons would be needed for a full year.

"'Briefly I would recommend that the problem be tackled as follows: a) a brief questionnaire be sent to all State, City, Federal and private laboratories, with a request for data as to the number of bacteriologists necessary to carry on their functions, giving the names of all bacteriologists now employed by them; b) a brief request to all colleges where bacteriologists are trained for the names and addresses of graduates since a specified date, and the number of persons who are now in training, and the next degree sought.'

"It may now be too late to undertake this classification and listing of bacteriologists in the different branches, even if only limited to agriculture and industry. The justification of making large expenditures in this connection is also questioned.

"In summarizing the plans for this Committee for the coming year, it is recommended that the War Committee on Bacteriology of the SAB be continued, that it be completely reorganized, that an active Bacteriologist who could give some time to it be selected as Chairman and that one more member be added to represent the Biological Industry.

"It would also be desirable to have this Committee, or at least as many members as can get together without too much expenditure of time and money, to hold a meeting at some convenient place to agree upon its functions and to discuss its problems."--S. A. Waksman

Committee on Teaching:

"During the past year the Committee has not had any meetings due to the fact that the Annual Meeting of the Society was cancelled. The Chairman of the Committee has kept in touch with the members of the Committee by correspondence and a certain amount of work has been accomplished.

"Acting on one of the recommendations of this Committee, which was passed at the Annual Meeting in 1941, the Chairman appointed Dr. L. H. James to represent this Committee on a joint conference between similar committees of the American Public Health Association and the conference of State and Provincial Public Health Laboratory Directors.

"It was decided to postpone the survey of the types of bacteriology taught in various institutions until conditions are more normal. This survey was one of the projects recommended by the Committee and passed by the Society at the 1941 meeting.

"The plans for the Round Table discussion, which was to have been held at the Columbus meeting, were nearing completion when the Annual Meeting was cancelled. The program for the Round Table will be found on page 13 of the General Program. The Chairman is attempting to secure resumés of these papers and make a further report on them later, since there has been a great deal of interest in this particular topic.

"Another project which this Committee has carried on this year was the collection of information concerning visible aids for teaching. Dr. H. E. Morton, who suggested this project, was appointed Chairman of a subcommittee to make a survey of available motion picture films which would be useful in teaching. He has sent out a questionnaire to the members of the Society and the results of his survey are included in the report which follows this one.

"One other matter has been suggested as a possible project of this Committee for future meetings; i.e., that arrangements be made to have an exhibit of textbooks, laboratory manuals, and other teaching aids at the Annual Meetings. No definite plans for this particular project have been worked out as yet. When the Annual Meetings are resumed, some member of the Committee should be appointed to investigate

the possibilities of carrying out this suggestion.

"The Chairman has one recommendation to propose for the consideration of the Council and membership. The work of the Committee increases with time, and much of it has to be done by correspondence alone. Many people are interested in the findings of the Committee, which involves additional work and expense for the Chairman. Since there is at present no funds available to carry on the correspondence, the Chairman recommends that the Council appropriate a fund of not more than fifty dollars ($50.00) for secretarial work, postage, and other expenses connected with the work of the Committee on Teaching."--Elizabeth F. Genung, Chairman; Sara E. Branham, R. J. Dubos, C. N. Frey, S. E. Hartsell, L. H. James, H. E. Morton, R. D. Reid.

Subcommittee on the Use of Motion Pictures in the Teaching of Bacteriology:

"The idea of locating motion picture films, which would be of value in the teaching of microbiology, and learning the conditions under which such films are available was received with great enthusiasm by those individuals who are concerned with the teaching of microbiology. The following are a few excerpts from the replies: 'Please push this movement for all it is worth--which is much!' 'Congratulations on getting this started--Good luck.' 'We have to be very grateful to the Society of American Bacteriologists for the creation of your Committee on the Use of Motion Pictures.'

"In the September issue of the News Letter of the Society there was enclosed a letter setting forth the purpose of the Committee and a questionnaire. To date, 97 questionnaire have been returned, representing nearly as many departments engaged in teaching. Forty-seven per cent of the replies indicated that motion pictures were used in the teaching of microbiology, whereas 52 per cent stated that they did not use motion picture films. Replies also carried comments such as: 'I do not use motion picture films at present, but would be glad to, if available.' 'Would use more and better films.'

"Of those answering the question 'If you do not use motion pictures in the teaching of microbiology, would you employ them if information concerning the content and availability of such films were procurable by bacteriologists?' 94 per cent answered 'yes'. Only 4 individuals answered 'no' and three gave their reasons; one was a public health laboratory which did no teaching, another was a part-time teacher, and another did not have a projector.

"As to the source of the motion picture films used in teaching, 33 reported that they borrowed the films, 23 rented the films, 15 purchased the films, in 9 cases the films were made by the staff, and in only two instances were films exchanged.

"Those making motion pictures used 16 mm film in the majority of cases (16), whereas only 3 each used 8 mm and 35 mm film. Usually the original was developed as a positive (9 cases) instead of a negative (3 cases). In only one case did the author not possess the original, in 11 cases the original copy was possessed by the authors. The films were black and white (6 cases) or black and white and colored (7 cases); none were entirely of colored films. The capacity of reels for projection was 400 ft in 8 cases and 1600 ft in 6 cases. The films were usually made for class room work (10 instances), research records in 5 instances, professional audiences in 4 cases and only in one case was the film made for the layman.

"Of those making motion picture films 12 stated that they would be willing to deposit a copy of such films with the Society of American Bacteriologists for preservation or for examination by reputable biologists, while 4 stated that they were not willing to do so.

"There were only 16 replies but they were unanimous in their willingness to have copies of their films distributed from a non-profit central depository, or by the producer, for use by reputable microbiologists in the teaching of microbiology.

"In regards to possible financial returns from films, one party stated that a royalty was acceptable in return for privilege of copyright, but 4 stated that such an arrangement was not acceptable. Most individuals did not answer this question.

"When asked to list motion picture films produced or used in the teaching of microbiology, some 40 films were listed. The availability and content of these films

is being determined by the Committee and the information will be forthcoming.

"The greatest diversity of replies came in response to the request for suggestions as to how to make the material available to bacteriologists. The simplest procedure suggested, and the one offered most frequently, was to publish lists of the films in the News Letter, giving pertinent information on availability and subject matter of the films. For the time being this plan would be great progress in the right direction and perhaps would be the speediest in getting helpful information to those in urgent need of it. It is planned to publish some of the information already compiled in the January issue of the News Letter and in future issues of the News Letter as it becomes available.

"Almost from the beginning it became apparent that the function of the Committee should not be limited to motion picture films. In addition to motion picture films, there is also the need for access to such materials as still pictures, lantern slides, electron micrographs, film strips, and perhaps smears of certain materials which are available in only a few laboratories. It is proposed that the name of this Committee be changed from 'The Committee on the Use of Motion Pictures in the Teaching of Bacteriology' to 'The Committee on Materials for Visual Instruction in Microbiology'."--H. E. Morton, Chairman; L. H. James, P. S. Prickett

Sustaining Membership Committee:

"The Committee has the pleasure of reporting that six new sustaining members have been obtained through the efforts of various members of the Society and all of these have been approved by the Committee. Their memberships begin January 1, 1943.

"The Coleman and Bell Company, Norwood, Ohio; The William S. Merell Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; S.M.A. Corporation, Chicago, Illinois; John Wyeth and Brother, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; National Oil Products Company, Harrison, New Jersey; Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation,* Madison, Wisconsin."--P. F. Clark, Chairman; P. S. Prickett, J. M. Sherman. (*Pending Council approval.)

Inter-American Society of Microbiology Committee and the Committee on Certification:

"On behalf of these two Committees, I wish to report that the matters under consideration have not sufficiently materialized to be presented in a report. It may be advisable to state that progress is being made."--K. F. Meyer

LOCAL BRANCH NEWS

(Notes from the Secretaries)

Indiana Branch: "At a business meeting held at the Indiana University Medical Center in Indianapolis, on November 14, the Branch voted to hold the election of officers by mail ballot. The results of that election are now in, and the new officers for the coming year are as follows: President - Edith Haynes, Vice President - Paul R. Elliker, Secretary-Treasurer - L. S. McClung, Councilor - P. A. Tetrault, Director - Majorie Fogas."--P. A. Tetrault

Kentucky Branch: "The 6th meeting of the Kentucky Branch was held in Louisville, October 17. A luncheon was held at the Canary Cottage. Mr. H. F. Willkie, Vice-President of Joseph E. Seagram and Sons, Inc., was to have delivered the after dinner address but as he was unable to attend, S. L. Adams spoke on 'The Role of the Distillery Scientist in the War Effort'. The business and scientific session was held at the University of Louisville Medical School.

"At the annual election of officers, R. H. Weaver was elected President; H. T. Knighton, Vice President; S. L. Adams, Secretary-Treasurer; Morris Scherago, Councilor; and W. L. Williams, Associate Director. The following papers were presented at the scientific session:

'Evaluation of methods used for surface growth of obligate anaerobes' (preliminary report), H. T. Knighton.

'Multiplication of tobacco leaf spot bacteria on roots of other species', Stephen Diachun, W. D. Valleau, and E. M. Johnson.

'Some implication of histamine production in experimental trichinosis', C. B. Hamann.
'Effect of enzymatic treatment of distiller's solubles on the microbiological assay of riboflavin', A. F. Novak and S. L. Adams."--S. L. Adams

Eastern Missouri Branch: "The first regular meeting of the Branch this year was held at Oscar Johnson Institute, Washington University School of Medicine, on December 10. Dr. Karl F. Meyer, Director of the George William Hooper Foundation spoke on 'Sylvatic Plague'. His talk was illustrated by motion pictures.

"The second meeting of the year, 1942-43, was held at the St. Louis City Hospital on January 26. The program consisted of two papers:

'Remarks on the Rh. agglutinogen', R. B. H. Gradwohl.
'Some aspects of the '5-day' treatment of syphilis', A. W. Neilson and W. H. Gabby.

"Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President - Jane B. Hershey, Vice-President - J. B. Rehm, Secretary-Treasurer - F. W. Gallagher, Councilor - L. R. Jones."--G. A. Hunt

New York City and New Jersey Branches: "Officers of the New York City Branch are: President - Mary B. Horton, Vice-President - G. I. Steffen, Councilor - Dorothy Pease, Secretary-Treasurer - M. P. Starr.

"Below is the program of a joint meeting of the New York City and New Jersey Branches of the Society held in New York City on December 29.

'The growth of thermophilic organisms in pasteurizing equipment', M. L. Isaacs and A. Gordon.
'Normal bacterial flora of cutting oil emulsions', N. D. Duffett, S. H. Gold, and C. L. Weirich.
'The evaluation of antiseptics and other anti-infectious agents', W. J. MacNeal and Nancy C. Farnsworth.
'The mouse-protective test as a uniform method of assay for antibacterial sera', P. A. Little.
'Formation of tyrothricin in submerged cultures of Bacillus brevis', J. L. Stokes and C. R. Woodward, Jr.
'Cultivation of actinomycetes under submerged conditions with special reference to the formation of streptothricin', H. B. Woodruff and J. W. Foster.
'Anti-biotin activity of methionine', C. Virginia Fisher and G. J. Martin.
'Correlations between oxidation-reduction potentials and the development of sulphate-reducing bacteria', R. L. Starkey and K. M. Wight.
'The nature of the changes in optimal temperature of luminescence caused by enzyme-sulfanilimide and enzyme-urethane equilibria', F. H. Johnson and Henry Eyring.
'Electron Microscope studies of luminous bacterial cells and cytolysates', Nina Zworykin, F. H. Johnson, and George Warren.
'Electron microscope studies of bacteriophage', S. E. Luria, M. Delbrück, and T. F. Anderson.
'Therapeutic and prophylactic use of bacteriophages', W. J. MacNeal.
'Demonstration of serological types within the non-hemolytic Pasteurella', P. A. Little and B. M. Lyon.
'The serological diagnosis of relapsing fever', G. J. Stein.
'Cultivation of the virus of mouse encephalomyelitis (Theiler's virus) in the chick embryo', W. B. Dunham and Ernestine Parker.
'The occurrence of tumor-hemorrhage agents among bacteria', P. A. Zahl and S. H. Hunter.
'Nature and mode of action of antibiotic substances', S. A. Waksman.
'The nature of gramicidin and tyrocidine and of their action on bacteria', R. D. Hotchkiss.
'The nature and action of penicillin', Gladys L. Hobby, Karl Meyer, Eleanor Chaffee, and M. H. Dawson.

'The microbiology of penicillin formation', J. W. Foster.
'Mode of action of the sulfonamide drugs in vitro', G. S. Mirick.
'The mechanism of sulfonamide potentiation through ionization and oxidation', F. C. Schmelkes. (Paper read by Orville Wyss.)"--M.P.Starr and F.H.Johnson

Eastern New York Branch: "The fall meeting of the Branch was held at the Division of Laboratories and Research, Albany, on December 4. Dr. Michael Heidelberger of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, spoke on 'Immuno-chemistry in War Medicine'.

"Thirty-eight members and guests attended the dinner served before the meeting, and approximately 85 were present for the meeting."--Myrtle Shaw

Eastern Pennsylvania Branch: "Eighty-six members and guests attended the 163rd meeting which was held on January 26. The program was as follows:
'Electron-microscopic study of bacteriophage', T. F. Anderson.
'Swine influenza associated with hog cholera', J. P. Scott.
'Ultraviolet blood irradiation therapy in acute pyogenic infections', G.P. Miley.
'Observations of the effects of ultraviolet irradiation (Knott technic) on bacteria and their toxins', G. P. Blundell, L. A. Erf, H. W. Jones, and R. T. Hoban."--H. E. Morton

"The 164th meeting was held on Febraury 23, with the following program:
'Report on the work of the Committee on Materials for Visual Instruction in Microbiology, SAB', H. E. Morton.
'The showing of the motion picture film prepared by Dr. Adrianus Pijper, Pretoria, South Africa, on dark-field studies on the motility and agglutination of typhoid bacilli', H. E. Morton.
'Somatic and flagellar typhoid antibodies and pneumococcal capsular antibodies as shown by the electron microscope', Stuart Mudd.
'Study of flagella of a fresh water bacterium by motion microphotography and electron micrography', W. G. Hutchinson and Mary R. McCracken."—H.E.Morton

Texas Branch: "The Fall Meeting was held in the Biology Building of the University of Texas with 93 persons attending the morning meeting and 86 the night session. Dr. I. M. Lewis, President of the Branch, was toastmaster for the banquet which was attended by 72 persons. According to the vote of the Branch, the Spring Meeting will be held in Dallas, Texas, during the first part of May. The program follows:
'The effect of sterilization on the growth factor activity of vitamin B_6 for Streptococcus lactis R.', E. E. Snell.
'The relation of structure to antiseptic action of certain chloro-4-phenylphenols', C. M. S. Savoy, J. L. Abernathy, and O. B. Williams.
'Observations on Salmonella typhimurium', Oleta Beck and W. B. Coffee.
'Triatoma sanguisuga (Le Conte) and Triatoma ambigua (Neiva) as natural carriers of Trypanosoma cruzi in Texas', D. J. Davis, T. McGregor, and T. DeShazo.
'Virus neutralizing antibody content of human sera following equine encephalomyelitis vaccination', J. V. Irons, S. W. Bohls, and Dorothy Albert.
'Some physiological factors in spore formation', A. E. Hayward.
'Ornithodoros talaje (Guerine-Meneville), a possible vector of relapsing fever in Texas', T. McGregor, R. B. Eads, and D. C. Thurman.
'Studies on sulfonamide resistance of the gonococcus', C. E. Lankford, Virginia Scott, and W. R. Cooke.
'The Rh antigen in spontaneous abortions and erythroblastosis foetalis', Sol Haberman.
'Identification of Proteus morganii and related species', P. E. Harrison.
'Salmonella and salmonella-like types from Texas', MacDonald Fulton.
'Jaundice following yellow fever vaccination', A. Packchanian."--Gordon Worley

Washington Branch: "The 129th meeting was held at the George Washington

University School of Medicine, on January 26. The program follows:

'The accelerating effect of sublethal heat upon the germination of aerobic mesophilic spores', F. R. Evans and H. R. Curran.

'Tetanus toxoid prepared from toxin produced in a protein-free medium', Sarah E. Stewart.

'Microbiology of dehydrated eggs', M. T. Bartram.

'A reservoir of coccidioidomycosis in wild rodents', C. W. Emmons."--A.M.Griffin

"The 130th meeting was held February 23, with the following program:

'Growth response of lactose-fermenting yeasts to riboflavin, pantothenic acid, and nocotinic acid', M. Rogosa.

'Problems encountered in cultivating Endamoeba histolytica with a single species of bacteria for the production of antigens', C. W. Rees.

'Staphylococci in the bovine udder', W. T. Miller."--A. M. Griffin

BOOK REVIEWS

BACTERIOLOGY. Einar Leifson. Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., New York (1942) 526 pages. $5.00

"In wartime a textbook must be appraised in terms of its adequacy as an effective weapon. When the student has exhausted the ammunition between its covers, can it still be used as a club to get further information?

"This book offers students of public health and medicine an escape from the fact-crammed encyclopedias which are commonly confected and sold as texts. Bacillary dysentery is discussed in 3 pages (one reference); tetanus and gas gangrene in 4 pages (one reference); gonorrhea in 4 pages (no references); and syphilis in 4½ pages (no references).

"Distinctive features of the book are useful sections on biostatistics and epidemiology and the choice and excellent reproduction of numerous fine photographs, many of them by the author."--F. S. Markham

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF BACTERIOLOGY, 2nd Edition. LABORATORY MANUAL ON FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF BACTERIOLOGY. A. J. Salle. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York (1943) 643 pages, $4.00. 184 pages, $1.50

"In the second edition of Dr. Salle's textbook the organization of the laboratory exercises into a separate volume is a marked improvement. The revision of the entire subject matter of the text, particularly in 13 of the 27 chapters of the book reflects the author's desire to have the newer knowledge of bacteriology available to the student, although one may wonder if sufficient explanations of certain phenomena are available to warrant their inclusion in a book intended for a first course in the science. The emphasis on the chemical formula as a means by which a student gains an appreciation of the fundamentals of the science is still evident in this revision. For the person majoring in bacteriology this perspective can be defended, but the person with only an avocational interest in the subject will probably be lost in a maze of subject matter which he will find difficult to comprehend, much less to try to appreciate its use.

"It is the reviewer's opinion that the textbook is more than a 'Fundamental Principles of Bacteriology'. A text with this title would not often be expected to include discussions of applied bacteriology, yet five of the 27 chapters consider these applications. The title is further misleading, since molds, yeasts, and viruses are included in the subject matter.

"The frequent use of illustrative material will be greatly appreciated by instructors who know the value of visual methods of teaching. Likewise, the numbering of each step in the laboratory exercises, the brief statement of purpose at the beginning of each exercise, the provision for the student to summarize his findings with the aid of appropriate questions at the end of the procedure are to be commended. The opportunity for the instructor to select from the 94 exercises those which will serve the purposes of his course is another feature of the laboratory manual.

"Both of these volumes should be in the library of every bacteriologist."--S. E. Hartsell

RABIES. L. T. Webster. The Macmillan Company, New York (1942) 168 pages. $1.75

"This book was written to give the laity, veterinarians, public health officials and practicing physicians information concerning the treatment and control of rabies. The author accomplishes this purpose very well.

"The text has been divided into two parts and an appendix consisting of six chapters, the latter of which are particularly informative for public health workers. The book also contains a bibliography and an index. The first part of the book discusses the diagnosis of rabies and part two deals with its prevention. Chapters 8, 9, and 10 are worthy of comment and clearly point to the need of further investigation of the whole rabies problem."--W. M. Hale

NEWS ABOUT OUR MEMBERS

Dr. Stanhope Bayne-Jones, Colonel in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army spoke on "Tetanus" before the Philadelphia County Medical Society on January 13.

W. Blake Christensen has been promoted to the rank of Captain in the Army Sanitary Corps, and is stationed at the 1st Medical Laboratory, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Dr. R. D. Coghill was the speaker at a dinner meeting of the Midwest Section of the Association of Cereal Chemists on January 11, in Chicago.

Dr. Herald R. Cox, formerly principal bacteriologist of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, has joined the staff of the Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, New York, as Associate Director of Research in charge of virus and rickettsial diseases.

Karl W. Hagan, Jr., who was at the Chinchilla Research Laboratory, Inglewood, California, recently entered the Army and is now in the Laboratory of the Station Hospital, West Los Angeles Area, Sawtelle, California.

E. Mead Johnson Awards for research in pediatrics for 1941 were presented through the American Academy of Pediatrics at its annual meeting in Chicago last November. The prize of $500.00 was presented to Drs. Howard A. Howe and David Bodian for their work in poliomyelitis, and the prize of $300.00 went to Drs. Harold E. and Helen C. Harrison for their work on the excretion and absorption of phosphate by the kidneys.

Jackson S. Kiser has accepted a position in the research department of the Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, New York, to do research in veterinary bacteriology. He was at the Biological Research Institute, San Diego, California.

Sir John C. G. Ledingham, F.R.S., one of our Corresponding Members, will retire on March 31 from the post of Director of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London, which he has held since 1930.

Dr. Karl F. Meyer, Director of the Hooper Foundation, San Francisco, is giving a series of lectures at Tulane University on tropical medicine with particular emphasis on the laboratory diagnosis, pathology, clinical aspects and prevention of tropical diseases.

Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry, was the recipient of an alumni award of merit at the Founders Day ceremonies of the University of Pennsylvania, on January 16.

Major William Reiner-Deutsch, Sn.C., has been transferred from Camp Shelby, Mississippi, to Camp Van Dorn, Mississippi, and is at the present time Chief of Laboratory Service, at the Station Hospital there.

Dr. William H. Stark was given leave of absence by Joseph E. Seagram and Sons, Inc., to do work at the Asociacion Azucarera Cooperativa Lafayette, Arroyo, Puerto Rico.

Dr. Evelyn B. Tilden, of the Rockefeller Instute for Medical Research, has been appointed Associate Professor of Bacteriology at the Medical School of Northwestern University.

Dr. C. B. Van Niel, of Stanford University, was this year awarded the Stephen Hales Prize of the American Society of Plant Physiologists, awarded every other year for distinguished contributions to the science of plant physiology.

Dr. S. A. Waksman is the recipient of an honorary degree conferred on him at the recent graduation ceremonies of Rutgers University.

Dr. George R. Weber, of Iowa State College, is now a Lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps at the Station Hospital, Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

Gordon Worley, Jr., Wisconsin Ph.D. 1939, received his M.D. degree from the University of Texas Medical School, Galveston, and he is now Research Bacteriologist, Clayton Foundation, and Assistant Professor of Bacteriology, at the University of Texas, Austin.

IN MEMORIAM

Frederick Dixon Chester
1861 - 1943

"In the death of Dr. Chester on January 1, 1943, the Society has lost one of its founders and a member who for many years rendered distinguished service to the cause.

"Dr. Chester was born in Santo Domingo, Haiti, October 8, 1861. He studied at Washington University, St. Louis, obtaining a B.S. degree in 1882 and an M.S. degree in 1885 from Cornell University. He began his career as Professor of Geology and Botany at Delaware College in 1892, was bacteriologist and mycologist at the Delaware Experiment Station (1889-1907) and Director of the Delaware State Bacteriological Laboratory (1899-1907). During this period he devoted himself to systematic bacteriology and published in 1901 his 'Manual of Determinative Bacteriology', which was the predecessor and in large measure, the inspiration for the successive editions of Bergey which have taken its place. This contribution alone should insure him a permanent place in the history of our science.

"Since 1907 Dr. Chester has been primarily occupied in the service of various industrial firms as consulting chemist and bacteriologist. He was the inventor of a new graphite refining process and introduced new scientific controls for mixtures of carbon materials. Between 1935 and 1939 he returned to his old love and conducted special researches on fungi at the New York Botanical Garden."--C.-E. A. Winslow

Ruth L. Conrad

"Ruth L. Conrad passed away January 15, 1942, at Pasadena, California. Miss Conrad had served for two years as the very efficient Secretary of the Southern California Branch of the Society of American Bacteriologists, and has been much missed by that organization. She had the master's degree from the University of California and two years of medicine, with additional research work in Bacteriology; also research work for two years at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

"Miss Conrad had charge of the Bacteriology courses at Pasadena Junior College for seventeen years and was well known as an outstanding teacher throughout the state. Her loss has been keenly felt by her many friends and fellow teachers, and especially by the many students to whom she was a real friend and a great inspiration."--Mabel B. Peirson

Franz Carl Schmelkes
1899 - 1942

"Dr. Franz C. Schmelkes, Assistant Director of Research for Wallace and Tiernan Company, Inc., died in Montclair, New Jersey, on December 11, 1942.

"He was born in Prague, Czechoslovakia on August 19, 1899, and obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1922 from the Carl-Ferdinand University in that City. He entered the United States in 1925 and became a citizen in 1931.

"Among the many major contributions that he made to science, was his discovery of N,N'-Dichloroazodicarbonamidine, a chloramine which is now widely used as a disinfectant. His work with this compound brought him in close contact with

bacteriology and in a short time he acquired an amazing knowledge of this science. Recently he had made important contributions to the theory of sulfonamide action which led to improved methods and forms of application of this important group of therapeutic agents to wounds and burns.

"Dr. Schmelkes was a member of the American Chemical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, New York Academy of Science, Chemists' Club (New York), Chemical Society (London), Society of the Chemical Industry (London), and the Swiss Chemical Society. He has been a member of the Society of American Bacteriologists since 1934."--Orville Wyss

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Meeting Cancelled: The Council of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists has cancelled the annual meeting planned for April 1 and 2, at the University of Chicago.

New Journal: Of interest to bacteriologists is the new Journal, "Nutrition Reviews", published monthly by the Nutrition Foundation, Inc., Chrysler Building, New York, New York. The Editor of this new publication is Dr. F. J. Stare.

Wanted: JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY: Vol. 11, No. 6; Vol. 12, No. 2; Vol. 14, Nos. 2 and 5; Vols. 15 and 18 complete; Vol. 35, No. 2. BACTERIOLOGICAL REVIEWS: Vols. 2, 3, and 4.

For Sale: JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY: Vol. 11 (1926) to Vol. 44 (1942) including the Index to Vols. 1 - 30; Subject and Authors. Donated by Dr. W. F. Simpson: Vol. 5, Nos. 3, 5, 6; Vol. 8, Nos. 1, 2.

Committee on Materials for Visual Instruction in Microbiology:

"Dear Fellow Scientists:

"A letter and questionnaire were sent to all members of the Society of American Bacteriologists in the September issue of the News Letter explaining the purpose of the Committee on the Use of Motion Pictures in the Teaching of Bacteriology. Although the returns from the questionnaire have been summarized and reported to the Society, it may be briefly stated that those engaged in teaching bacteriology expressed a willingness to use motion pictures or other visual aids in their teaching of microbiology and were most helpful in suggesting materials which they had produced or used and which they could recommend for teaching purposes. Forty-seven per cent used motion pictures in teaching bacteriology. Of the 52 per cent who did not use motion pictures, 94 per cent of these individuals expressed a willingness to use motion picture films if they knew the subject matter of the films, where and under what conditions such films are available. In response to the questionnaire asking for suggestions as to how this information could best be made available to members of the Society, the most frequent suggestion was that the pertinent information be published in the News Letter. Since there is a demand for material other than motion picture films for visual instruction in bacteriology and since such materials will be available, it was thought advisable to change the name of the Committee to the Committee on Materials for Visual Instruction in Microbiology.

"The various motion picture films loaned by the Film Library Division of Lederle Laboratories, Inc., have been available in the past only to accredited medical or veterinary institutions or organizations, but under the present war conditions the films are also available for showing to students taking basic sciences in preparation for medical, dental, pharmacy, veterinary, or engineering professions.

"The Committee proposes to publish in the News Letter from time to time pertinent information about materials which are available for visual instruction. Following this letter is a list of films which have been reviewed and may be obtained through this Committee. On pages 22 and 23 is the abstract form which the Committee

has adopted. Abstracts will be forwarded upon request. This is simply a sample of the material available on each film, and those members of the Society who are interested in receiving such material on visual aids should write the Chairman of the Committee, Dr. H. E. Morton, Department of Bacteriology, School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It is hoped that users of this material will feel free to make suggestions on how to better this service to bacteriologists and be always on the alert for new material for use in visual instruction."--H. E. Morton, Chairman; L. H. James, P. S. Prickett

Films available:

Title	Date	Length
African sleeping sickness. (Trypanosomiasis)	(1940)	275 ft
Dermatoses of industrial workers	1940	650
Allergic diseases. Diagnosis and treatment	1939	875
Allergy	1935	1300
Amebiasis	1936	650
Globulin modified antitoxins	1941	920
Bacteria	?	350
The living cell	?	350
Diphtheria	before 1931	400
Diphtheria	1936	1025
Encephalomyelitis	1940	400
Life history of Endamoeba histolytica	?	350
The house fly	?	375
The house fly	1936	350
A technical study of pathogenic fungi	1940	750
Defending the city's health	1941	350
Body defenses against diseases	1937	375
Immunization against infectious diseases	1942	950
Malaria	1934	1200
Mold and yeast	?	200
Life history of mosquito Aedes aegypti	?	350
Nitrogen cycle	?	375
Pneumonia	1941	400
Pneumonia - Diagnosis and treatment	1941	1025
Control of poultry diseases	1941	800
One-celled animals. The protozoa	?	700
Rabies	?	175
The control of scarlet fever	1942	1000
Sewage disposal	?	375
Small pox and vaccination	1939	1000
A lecture on the spirochetes	1941	1150
Sulfonamide therapy	1942	1025
Dark-field diagnosis of syphilis	1936	275
Tuberculosis. Its diagnosis, treatment and control	1940	400
Tuberculosis and how it may be avoided	?	400
H-agglutination of typhoid bacilli	1940	500
O-agglutination of typhoid bacilli	1940	400
Motility of typhoid bacilli	1940	300
Purifying water	?	400
City water supply	1941	400

Sample Abstract:

Committee on Materials for Visual Instruction in Microbiology

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SUBJECT: Infectious diseases, immunization against.

MATERIAL: Motion picture film.

TITLE: Immunization against infectious diseases.

DESCRIPTION: 16 mm 950 ft (3 reels) colored silent

PRODUCTION DATE: 1942. Revised, January, 1943.

AUTHORS: Drs. Charles F. McKhann and Harry A. Towsley, Department of Pediatrics and Communicable diseases, University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor.

PRODUCER: Assisted by the Lederle Laboratories, Inc., New York, New York

DISTRIBUTOR: Lederle Laboratories, Inc., Film Library Division, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York

TERMS: Available, by paying the return postage, to accredited medical or veterinary institutions or organizations and, during the present war conditions, also for showing to students taking basic sciences in preparation for medical, dental, pharmacy, veterinary, or engineering professions.

ABSTRACT

Reel 1 (350 ft). A fair amount of the film is devoted to titles which outline very concisely the recommended procedures. For example, the following outline appears at the beginning of the film.

I. Active immunization (subcutaneous route except small pox) is practiced against:
   A. Exotoxic diseases (diphtheria, scarlet fever, tetanus)
   B. Endotoxic diseases (pertussis, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fevers A and B, cholera, plague)
   C. Viral and rickettsial diseases (small pox, equine encephalomyelitis, rabies, yellow fever, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, typhus)

II. Active immunization is not available against gas gangrene, epidemic meningitis, erysipelas, pneumonia, influenza, dysentery, tularemia, tuberculosis, encephalitis, the common cold, poliomyelitis, measles, mumps, chicken pox, German measles.

III. Passive or borrowed immunization (intramuscular route) is practicable against diphtheria, scarlet fever, tetanus, gas gangrene, pertussis, measles, chicken pox, mumps.

Diphtheria: The incidence of diphtheria in the United States for the period of 1915 to 1940 is illustracted by a graph. The decrease in the incidence is also shown on the graph following the introduction of toxin-antitoxin mixture in 1914, fluid toxoid in 1924, and alum precipitated toxoid in 1931. A map of the U.S. shows the distribution of diphtheria cases in 1940. The appearance of a diphtheritic throat is photographed from a wax model. The Schick test is defined and its performance on a child shown. Pseudo-reactions and positive Schick reactions are shown. Active immunization with fluid toxoid or alum precipitated toxoid is described. Also mentioned is the importance of re-Chick testing, the testing for sensitivity to the toxoid and the use of antitoxin for passive immunization.

Scarlet fever: A map of the U.S. shows the distribution of cases. A child with scarlet fever is shown and a close-up view of the rash is presented, as well as the strawberry tongue and the lesions in the throat. The Dick test is defined and a positive reaction shown. A plan for active immunization with Dick toxin is presented, a chart showing the effectiveness of active immunization in children and a plan for passive immunization.

Tetanus: A patient showing tetanic spasms is pictured. Outlines for active and passive immunization are presented.

Whooping cough: A child with whooping cough is shown. An outline for active immunization is presented using Sauer's vaccine or a detoxified antigen. The injection of the vaccine is shown as well as a plan for passive immunization described.

Reel 2 (350 ft). Typhoid fever: A typical fever chart is illustrated and the ulceration of Peyer's patches is shown. An outline for active immunization is presented.

Cholera: The distribution of cases is shown on a map of Asia and an outline for active immunization is presented.

Plague: The distribution of cases is shown on a map of the world. A photomicrograph of a stained section through a bubo shows extensive necrosis and large numbers of plague bacilli. The use of plague vaccine is outlined.

Small pox: The number of cases during the period of 1900 to 1940 is presented in a graph. The distribution of cases is shown on a map of the U.S. A case of small pox is pictured with a close-up view of the rash. The technic of vaccination is illustrated and various stages of a successful vaccination and an immune response is shown. The reasons for failure of small pox vaccine to take are mentioned.

Equine encephalomyelitis: The distribution of cases is shown on a map of the U.S. and Canada. A patient is shown and an outline for active immunization presented.

Rabies: A case of rabies in a child is shown, as well as Negri bodies in a stained preparation from a dog's brain and an outline for vaccination presented.

Yellow fever: A map of Africa and South America shows the distribution of cases. A patient is shown and an outline for active immunization presented.

Rocky Mountain spotted fever: A map of the U.S. shows the distribution of cases for the period of 1933 to 1937. A patient is shown and an outline for vaccination presented.

Reel 3 (250 ft). Typhus fever: A map of Europe and Asia shows the distribution of typhus. A map of the U.S. shows the distribution of cases for 1939. A patient is shown, also graphs for the temperature and pulse. An outline for active immunization is presented. Those diseases for which active immunization is compulsory in the Armed Forces of the U.S. are summarized.

Measles: A patient is presented showing the rash and Koplick spots. A plan for passive immunization and the modification of measles is outlined.

Chicken pox: A very good close-up view of the lesions of chicken pox is shown.

Mumps: A case of unilateral parotitis is shown with a close-up view showing the inflammation of Stenson's duct.

The necessary precautions to be taken before injecting a person with a foreign protein are emphasized. The skin test and the conjunctival test with serum are shown.

REMARKS: The film has been reviewed under the auspices of the Committee on Materials for Visual Instruction in Microbiology, and is highly recommended for teaching purposes. The color photography is very good. The procedures are approved by the American Academy of Pediatrics.

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SOCIETY OF AMERICAN BACTERIOLOGISTS

1943 New Members

December 1, 1942 to February 1, 1943

(Approved by Council on February 1, 1943)

Abbott, John H., 1034 North 19 Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania
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Anthony, Kathleen, 7470 Byron Avenue, Detroit, Michigan
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Brazaw, Josephine M., Georgetown Univ. Medical School, Washington, D. C.
Bucca, Mathew A., Venereal Disease Res. Lab., U.S. Marine Hospital, Stapleton, N. Y.
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